

# HOUSE BILL No. 1570

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## DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

**Citations Affected:** None (noncode).

**Synopsis:** Study of traffic violation stop patterns. Requires the office of the attorney general to conduct a study of routine traffic violation stops of individuals by law enforcement officers in the state. Specifies the factors that must be considered in conducting the study. Requires the office of the attorney general to report the results of the study to the general assembly not later than July 1, 2001. Provides that data collected in the study: (1) shall be used only for research or statistical purposes and may not contain any information that may reveal the identity of any individual who is stopped or any law enforcement officer; and (2) may not be used in any legal or administrative proceeding to establish an inference of discrimination on the basis of particular identifying characteristics.

**Effective:** July 1, 1999.

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## Crawford

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January 21, 1999, read first time and referred to Committee on Roads and Transportation.

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First Regular Session 111th General Assembly (1999)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in **this style type**, and deletions will appear in ~~this style type~~.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or ~~this style type~~ reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 1998 General Assembly.

## HOUSE BILL No. 1570

A BILL FOR AN ACT concerning motor vehicles.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:*

1 SECTION 1. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1999] (a) As used in this  
2 SECTION, "attorney general" refers to the office of the attorney  
3 general created under IC 4-6-1-2.

4 (b) As used in this SECTION, "contraband" has the meaning set  
5 forth in IC 11-11-2-1.

6 (c) The attorney general shall conduct a study of routine traffic  
7 violation stops of individuals by law enforcement officers in  
8 Indiana. The study must include the collection and analysis of  
9 appropriate available data and must consider the following factors:

10 (1) The number of individuals stopped for routine traffic  
11 violations.

12 (2) Identifying characteristics of each individual stopped,  
13 including the race, ethnicity, and approximate age of the  
14 individual.

15 (3) The traffic infraction alleged to have been committed that  
16 led to the stop.

17 (4) Whether a search was instituted as a result of the stop.

18 (5) The manner in which the search was instituted.



1 (6) The rationale for the search.

2 (7) Whether any contraband was discovered in the course of  
3 the search.

4 (8) The nature of the contraband, if discovered.

5 (9) Whether a warning or citation was issued as a result of the  
6 stop.

7 (10) Whether an arrest was made as a result of the stop or the  
8 search.

9 (11) The benefit of traffic stops with regard to the interdiction  
10 of drugs and the proceeds of drug trafficking, including the  
11 approximate quantity of drugs and value of drug proceeds  
12 seized on an annual basis as a result of routine traffic stops.

13 (12) Other factors the attorney general considers appropriate.

14 (d) The attorney general shall report the results of the study  
15 conducted under this act to the general assembly not later than  
16 July 1, 2001.

17 (e) This SECTION expires July 2, 2001.

18 SECTION 2. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1999] Data collected in the  
19 study under SECTION 1 of this act:

20 (1) may be used only for research or statistical purposes and  
21 may not contain any information that may reveal the identity  
22 of any individual who is stopped or any law enforcement  
23 officer; and

24 (2) may not be used in any legal or administrative proceeding  
25 to establish an inference of discrimination on the basis of  
26 particular identifying characteristics.

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